United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

February 22, 2011

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

EB

Edson Beall
Historian
National Register of Historic Places
Phone: 202-354-2255
E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov
Web: www.nps.gov/history/nr

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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JAN 07 2011
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

039

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Witthoefft Residence

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 11 Tallwoods Road [N/A] not for publication

city or town Armonk [X] vicinity

state New York code NY county Westchester code 119 zip code 10504

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements as set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. in my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally. ([ ] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ruth L Pierpont DSHPO Acting Deputy Commissioner, Division for Historic Preservation 12/31/10
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([ ] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
[✓] entered in the National Register
[ ]see continuation sheet
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register
[ ] see continuation sheet
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register
[ ] removed from the National Register
[ ] other (explain)

Signature of the Keeper date of action
for Edson H. Beall 2.22.11

Witthoefft Residence
Name of Property

Westchester County, New York
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

[x] private
[ ] public-local
[ ] public-State
[ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

[x] building(s)
[ ] district
[ ] site
[ ] structure
[ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	**0**	**TOTAL**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls brick
roof synthetic: rubber
other stone; metal: steel; glass

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Narrative Description

The Witthoefft Residence, built in 1957, is located at 11 Tallwoods Road in the hamlet of Armonk, town of North Castle, Westchester County, New York. It is a one-story (plus lower-level garage) modernist style dwelling located in a semi-rural setting on a two-and-three-quarter acre site. Situated amongst dense woods, and perched atop rock outcroppings, the secluded lot adjoins New York City watershed land, thus permanently insulating the site from surrounding residential development. A compact modern masterpiece, the house is defined by its exposed structural steel frame and white glazed-brick walls, with full elevations of glass along the south and west facades. The interior of the house features teak paneling and a travertine fireplace with a slate hearth. The house is now in excellent condition. It had suffered from a combination of neglect and inappropriate alterations from previous owners, but the current owners have returned the house to its original glory and design intent. This nomination includes one contributing building.

Exterior Description

The steel frame of the house is laid out with nine bays, each ten feet wide, plus two-and-a-half foot cantilevers on either end, creating a total enclosed space of twenty-five feet by ninety-five feet, with eight-foot high interior walls. The house is one story of living space, with a lower-level garage and mechanical room under the south side of the structure. The house's foundation is a concrete slab, sitting atop rock outcroppings and concrete retaining walls with stone veneer on the west elevation, and concrete retaining walls with stone veneer on the north and south elevations. The east elevation of the house sits flush with the level of the landscape. The walls of the house are infilled into a black-painted structural steel frame. The walls are white glazed brick along the east and north elevations, and floor-to-ceiling glass panels along the south and west elevations. The roofing material is stretched-rubber EPDM.

East Elevation (façade): The garage sits under the southernmost side of the east elevation of the house, under two bays of structure. A concrete retaining wall with stone veneer extending from under the second bay screens the entrance to the garage from street view. On the ground floor level, the first two bays are infilled with white glazed brick. The third through fifth bays are floor-to-ceiling glazing with aluminum frames, with the fourth bay serving as the main entrance to the dwelling. Above the entry bay is a cantilevered steel canopy, and below the entrance is a concrete platform built to give the appearance of a cantilever, though it is anchored to the ground out of sight. The sixth through ninth bays are all infilled with white glazed brick. Under the ninth bay lies another concrete retaining wall with stone veneer, from which a two-and-a-half foot cantilever of concrete slab, structural steel and white brick extends.

North Elevation: The north elevation is one large bay of black-painted structural steel infilled with white glazed brick, cantilevered over the stone retaining wall. On the easternmost corner of the north elevation is a textured glass floor-to-ceiling pivoting window set in an aluminum frame.

West Elevation: The west elevation sits atop a concrete retaining wall with stone veneer, and a portion of unexcavated rock outcroppings. All nine structural bays are infilled with glass walls sitting in aluminum frames. A terrace runs the full length of the nine bays, and is fifteen feet in depth, an extension of the concrete foundation of the house. The concrete slab is covered with a large-aggregate topping slab. A simple metal railing runs the full length of the terrace. There is a lawn on the terrace extending the length of the three southernmost bays. The bay opposite the entry on the east elevation serves as the entry to the terrace, with a corresponding cantilevered steel canopy. Below the three southernmost bays sits the garage and mechanical room. There are four glass windows with aluminum frames cut through the retaining wall that provide light for the garage.

South Elevation: The south elevation cantilevers two-and-a-half feet out past the stone-veneered concrete retaining wall. Five sliding glass floor-to-ceiling panels set in aluminum frames infill the black structural steel frame.

Interior Description

The floorplan of the house is laid out with private spaces to the north, and public spaces to the south. Entry to the house along the fourth bay (from the southernmost elevation) divides the house between public and private sectors, with a teak-paneled enclosure running the width and length of the bay (minus circulation corridors along the east and west). To the south of this separation are the dining and living room spaces, divided by a honed travertine fireplace with a black slate hearth and stainless steel columns. Directly to the north of the house entrance is the kitchen, which uses the teak-paneled enclosure of the entry bay as storage cabinets for the kitchen. Also tucked into the teak enclosure is access from the kitchen down to the mechanical room and garage.

North of the kitchen is a corridor running north-south, off of which lies the living spaces. To the west of the corridor is a den, bedroom and master bedroom. East of the corridor is a utility room, bathroom, closet space, and master bathroom and closet.

The house's interior spaces are clean and refined in design, with white plaster walls and ceilings, and recessed lighting. Throughout the house, the white plaster walls are finished with a 3" reveal of black paint running along the top and bottom of the walls. Skylights throughout the house fill the spaces with daylight.

In the public spaces and kitchen, the flooring is a glossy white resin coating poured over the concrete slab, scored in a grid to give the appearance of large tiles. The private spaces of the house are finished in a modern, patterned carpet. Teak paneling is used in the kitchen for cabinetry, with stainless steel appliances and a stainless steel hood over the kitchen island. The kitchen island surface is also finished in stainless steel.

The den features simple white built-in shelving. The utility room and hall bathroom are finished in small white tile floors. In the bathroom, these tiles also cover the walls of the space, and the fixtures in the room are white and rectilinear in design.

The master suite's bathroom and dressing room walls and floors are covered in the same small white tiles as the hall restroom. Teak wood cabinetry in the bathroom is topped with silestone countertops. The pivoting textured glass panel seen on the north elevation is located in the master bath. The dressing room is paneled in white closet cabinetry.

Landscape Description

The house sits on a 2.75 acre wooded site, perched over a rock outcropping, with a natural stream running along the south of the site. The front yard of the dwelling (the east yard) features a substantial grass lawn, white brick mailbox, concrete walkway with crushed black granite between pavers, and concrete cantilevered steps up the southern retaining wall leading from an asphalt parking area toward the house. The rear landscape (to the west of the house) is comprised of the large terrace overlooking the untouched natural landscape beyond. Though mostly paved in large-aggregate concrete, the southernmost three bays of the terrace feature a small grass lawn, and a small moss garden is located on the terrace, north of the exit from the house.

Alterations

The original homeowner remained at 11 Tallwoods Road from its construction in 1957 until 1989, at which point the house went through two owners who made alterations to the kitchen and bathroom finishes as well as the flooring throughout the house, breaking through the original tile flooring to add radiators. The house then sat vacant for seven years, accruing deterioration and damage due to water infiltration. The landscape became severely overgrown. In 2007, the current owner purchased the property and began a careful restoration of the house and site, contacting the original architect to serve as a consultant. The new owners repaired materials that were salvageable, and replicated materials and methods anywhere there was a loss. Only a few changes deviate from the historic appearance of the home.

Exterior Alterations

Stone veneer and exterior brick were repaired and replaced where necessary in the 2007 restoration. The concrete slab was exposed to update heating, air conditioning and plumbing. New double-pane insulated glazing was installed into the restored original aluminum frames throughout the dwelling to increase energy efficiency, except at the entry to the house, where the original glazing was restored. The north elevation master bathroom window was replaced with new textured glazing to replicate the original, and a new pivot feature was added. The original tar and gravel roofing material was removed and replaced with new EPDM roofing. The skylight exteriors were replaced with new units from the original manufacturer, while the interior lenses of the skylights were restored.

Interior Alterations
In the 2007 restoration, the two southernmost bedrooms were converted into one space for use as a den and office, and a wall opening was added between the kitchen and den for access from the kitchen. In the den, new custom wood shelving was installed. The radiators that were added to the house in the 1980s were removed to restore the house to its original appearance. Because of deterioration, all plaster ceilings and walls were removed and re-applied by hand to match the original. The original white tile flooring was removed due to deterioration, and the restored concrete slab was scored in a large grid, with a glossy coat of white resin applied to it, giving the appearance of tiles. This alteration was inspired by the original owner, Eleanor Witthoefft, who had said she always found the original floor tiles to be too small. In the kitchen, which was significantly altered in the 1980s, the island and cabinets above were removed, and a new island was built slightly north of the original island location to provide more room in the kitchen. New kitchen appliances were added, including a custom stainless steel hood situated above the island. Because of deterioration and past insensitive alterations, bathrooms were updated with new finishes. Below the house, the garage was expanded into the space of the original workshop and recreation room to provide for more vehicle storage.

Despite the exterior and interior alterations to the house, the 2007 restoration returned many of its original features, essentially bringing back the house to a high level of intergrity from its original construction.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[ ] **A** Property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

[ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] **B** removed from its original location

[ ] **C** a birthplace or grave

[ ] **D** a cemetery

[ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] **F** a commemorative property

[ ] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance:
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance:

1957

Significant Dates:

1957

Significant Person:

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect/Builder:

Witthoefft, Arthur

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
[ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
[ ] previously listed in the National Register
[ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
[ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
[ ] recorded by historic American Building Survey
#
[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
#

Primary location of additional data:
[ ] State Historic Preservation Office
[ ] Other State agency
[ ] Federal Agency
[ ] Local Government
[ ] University
[ ] Other repository:

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Witthoefft Residence, completed in 1957, is a fine example of the modernist architectural movement. The house's articulated steel structure, use of industrial materials in residential design, functional floor plan and minimal embellishment with emphasis on the surrounding natural landscape are all products of the modern movement, and serve as an example of how this architectural style progressed from commercial to residential design. The house serves as a rare example of modern architectural design in suburban New York City. Architect Arthur Witthoefft, of the internationally renowned commercial modernist architects Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, designed the house for his own family, where the Witthoeftts lived for over thirty years. The house meets National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture as one of the great remaining residential examples of the international style in this region, truly a "machine for living."

In 1932, the International Exhibition of Modern Architecture at the Museum of Modern Art (MOMA) in New York City, curated by Philip Johnson, brought increased awareness of the relatively new International style to the American public by drawing together many threads in European architectural design and consolidating them into the category of modernism. When World War II broke out in 1939, many of the modernist architects featured in the MOMA exhibit fled to the United States, setting up practices and working as educators in architectural schools across the county. The infiltration of European modernist masters into the American architectural fabric propelled the popularization of modern design in the United States.

While modernism easily transitioned into the common American architectural style in commercial design, the International style never became as popular in single-dwelling residential architecture, although there were exceptions, including some important commissions in New York State. Architect Wallace K. Harrison's own house in West Hills, Suffolk County was one of the earliest examples of the style in New York State (1929-31, National Register listed). Two other early examples in New York State include the Richard H. Mandel House in Bedford Hills, Westchester County (1935, Edward Durell Stone, National Register listed), and the Conger Goodyear House in Old Westbury, Nassau County, also designed by Stone (1938, National Register listed).

After World War II, the "Case Study Houses," sponsored by *Arts and Architecture* magazine from 1945-1966, did bring more awareness, however, of how the International style could make the transition to residential design, as many of the world's greatest modernist designers were commissioned to create inexpensive and efficient prototype homes to accommodate the post-World War II housing boom in the United States.[1] The Case Study Houses acted as a guide on how to shift modernist ideals to the residential scale, blurring the lines between indoor and outdoor space, and humanizing the large-scale corporate designs that were common to American modernism.

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[1] Peter Goessel and Elizabeth Smith, Case Study Houses: The Complete CSH Program (New York: Taschen, 2002).

The idea of an economical and efficient "machine for living" was the cornerstone of residential modernist theory. This manifested in common characteristics such as: highly logical and functional floorplans, structural steel skeletons with curtain walls, asymmetrical facades superimposed over a regular structural grid, cantilevered projections, a concept of floating planes, metal casement windows or large plate glass panels, smooth and unornamented wall surfaces and flat roofs.[2] Materials and finishes were industrial and highly functional, exploiting the technology of the period, such as: concrete, steel, glass, stucco and brick.[3]

The architect and original homeowner of 11 Tallwoods Road, Arthur Witthoefft, had an education and career spanning the length of the modernist movement in America. Born c. 1918 and raised in Chicago, Witthoefft attended the University of Illinois, graduating with a degree in architecture in 1948 (after serving in World War II), just as the modernist movement took root. Witthoefft then continued his education at the Cranbrook Academy of Art in Michigan, where he studied under Finnish architect Eliel Saarinen. Saarinen had established Cranbrook Academy with the intention of creating an American equivalent to the Bauhaus. At Cranbrook, Wittoefft met his future wife Eleanor (Rao), who was a graduate of Skidmore College. They married in 1950.

After receiving a masters' degree in urban design from Cranbrook Academy, Witthoefft took a job with Minoru Yamasaki, an architect best known for the design of the World Trade Center Buildings 1 and 2. Witthoefft worked for Yamasaki for two years, then moved to New York City in the early 1950s and began an eight-year career at Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, joining the firm during the height of the their corporate International style dominance of high-end commercial architecture.[4] After World War II ended in 1945, the firm emerged as the frontrunner of corporate International style design after designing Lever House in Manhattan (1951-52, National Register listed). The design for Lever House pioneered the curtain wall skyscraper that became common practice in corporate American design: an articulated steel structure from which inoperable glass curtain walls were hung.

In 1957, while still at Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, Arthur Witthoefft designed and built a residence for his family to occupy in the town of North Castle in Westchester County.[5] The town of North Castle, in southeastern Westchester County, experienced a surge in population growth after World War II, with suburban development as well as the move of corporate headquarters out of New York City. Just a few years after the Witthoeftts built their house, IBM moved their corporate headquarters to Armonk in the town of North Castle, hiring Skidmore, Owings and Merrill to design the complex.

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[2] Lee McAlester and Virginia McAlester, A Field Guide to Modern American Houses (New York: Knopf Press, 1995). 468-473.

[3] IBID, 468-473.

[4] Ernst-Joachim Danz, Architecture of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, 1950-1962 (New York: Monacelli Press, 2009).

[5] The structural engineer was Harry Kauffman.

The modernist influence of his education and employment later became apparent when Witthoefft began a private practice in 1962. Witthoefft's modernist style can be seen in his 1978 design[6] for a pedestrian shelter to accompany John F. Kennedy Airport's TWA terminal, originally designed by Eero Saarinen in 1962.

The Witthoefft House was the epitome of modernist living, from its sleek design and connection to the surrounding landscape to the furnishings chosen by Witthoefft's wife, Eleanor (an interior designer). Together, Eleanor and Arthur Witthoefft truly lived the modernist lifestyle, proving that the theories of functional, efficient living could be practical for an American family. The Witthoeffts lived at 11 Tallwoods Road from the house's construction in 1957 through 1989 and raised four children there. In 1962, the house won the American Institute of Architects First Honor Award "Homes for Better Living." The design of the house exemplifies the International style. Its simple and efficient floorplan separates private and public wings with a teak-paneled service core. The material choices are industrial and functional: a structural steel grid with glass and brick curtain walls. Sliding glass panel walls emphasize the natural surroundings, distorting the line between interior and exterior space. The contrast between black and white exterior elements (painted steel versus white brick) is echoed on the interior with white walls and a white tile floor contrasting against the black modernist furnishings and the black three inch reveal along the top and bottom of the plaster walls (which also serves to emphasize the modernist concept of floating planes).

Additionally, 11 Tallwoods Road was one of three houses designed by Arthur Witthoefft during this period on a grouping of lots in Armonk, New York. The three extant houses sit next to one another along Tallwoods Road, each one a unique study of the modernist style, all set among the idyllic rural setting. The Tully residence is constructed of steel, concrete and wood, with living spaces on the ground level (an enclosed atrium and large skylight serve as the focal point of circulation) and a recreation room, maid's quarters and utility room below. The Chiappinelli residence features a steel and wood structure, with cedar shingle siding on the exterior. Living space is on the ground floor, with recreation room and garage below.

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[6] At that time he was in partnership with George Cooper Rudolph. The firm won a Bard Award for their design. New York Times architecture critic Paul Goldberger applauded the design, saying: "The pedestrian shelter…was an unusually delicate design problem, since the architects were required to create a structure that could blend comfortably with the TWA terminal itself, the swooping concrete building that was a noted design of the late Eero Saarinen. To design something too plain would have insulted the famous original building, to design something too elaborate would have upstaged it; it is to the credit of Witthoefft & Rudolf (sic) that they created a handsome, curving structure that takes its inspiration from the original but in no way directly imitative."

In the context of local architecture, the Witthoefft Residence is a relatively rare example of the modernist idiom is Westchester County but it was no means unique to the county. Just before and just after World War II, most growing suburban communities of New York City followed the more traditional forms of architecture, such as the Colonial Revival, but some were experimenting with modernist forms, especially in Westchester County, Long Island, and western Connecticut. Marcel Breuer designed several houses in the region and Frank Lloyd Wright and others designed “Usonia,” a community of modernist houses in nearby Pleasantville, Westchester County, that was begun in 1945. Arthur Witthoefft would have been very familiar with these architects and others with his employment at Skidmore, Owings and Merrill.

Number 11 Tallwoods Road exemplifies residential International style, in its design and functionality. Inspired by his modernist education, and training of Skidmore Owings and Merrill, Arthur Witthoefft successfully implemented the ideals of modernism into his family home, where simplicity of materials and efficiency of design are in a constant dialogue with the beauty of the natural surroundings.

Bibliography

Danz, Ernst-Joachim. *Architecture of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, 1950-1962*. New York: Monacelli, 2009. Print.

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Kristal, Marc. "Mod Men." *Dwell* Feb. 2010: 73-81. Print.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to Modern American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1995. Print.

PPG Marketing Brochure. Advertisement. *Designed for Living: Woodland Home of Architect Arthur Witthoefft Is Both Serviceable and Beautiful* 1958. Print.

Smith, Elizabeth, and Peter Goessel. *Case Study Houses: The Complete CSH Program*. New York: Taschen, 2002. Print.

Stern, Robert A. M.., Thomas Mellins, and David Fishman. *New York 1960*. New York: Monacelli, 1995.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.75 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	606053	4553791	3	18		
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18			4	18		

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karen Lial (edited by Peter Shaver, NY SHPO)

organization Easton Architects date March 29, 2010

street & number 183 Madison Avenue, Suite 1111 telephone 212-779-9570

city or town New York state NY zip code 10016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20503

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of Witthoefft Residence are shown by a heavy line on the attached site map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the acreage originally associated with the house.

PHOTOGRAPH KEY

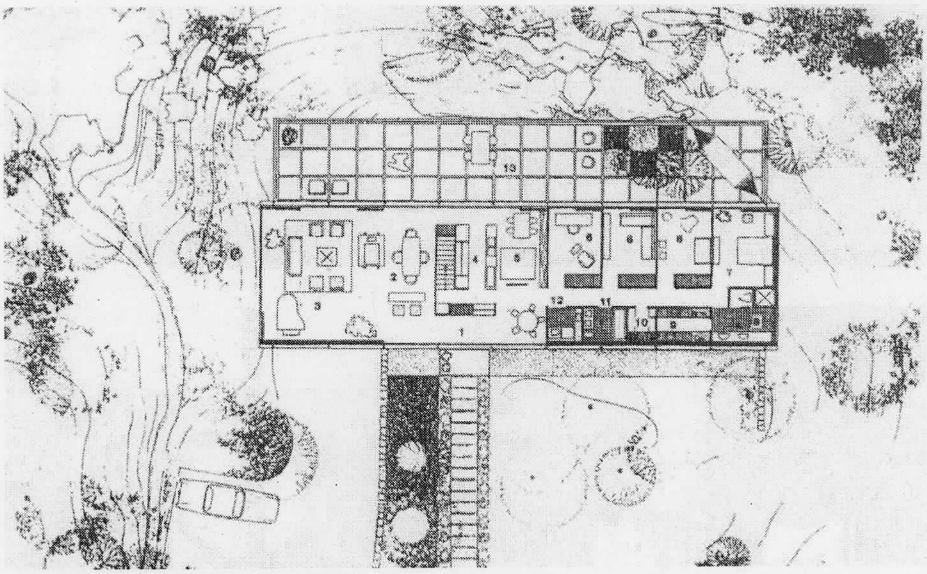
Photographer: Rob Mandolene, May 2009
Easton Architects, January 2010
Peter Shaver, NY SHPO, June 2010

Tiff Files: CD-R of .tiff files on file at:
National Park Service, Washington, DC, and

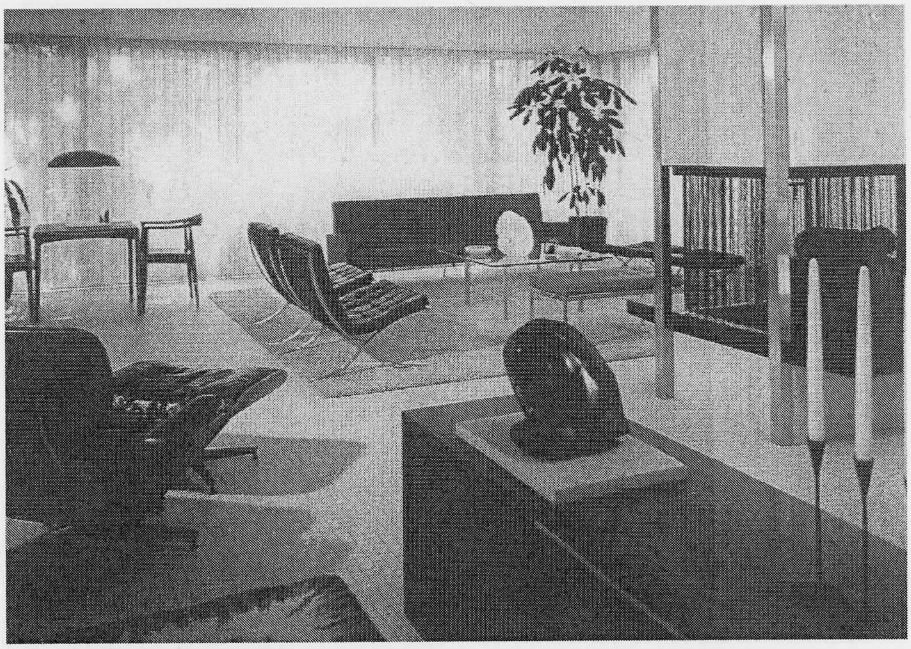
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, NY 12188-0189

NY_WestchesterCounty_WitthoefttRes

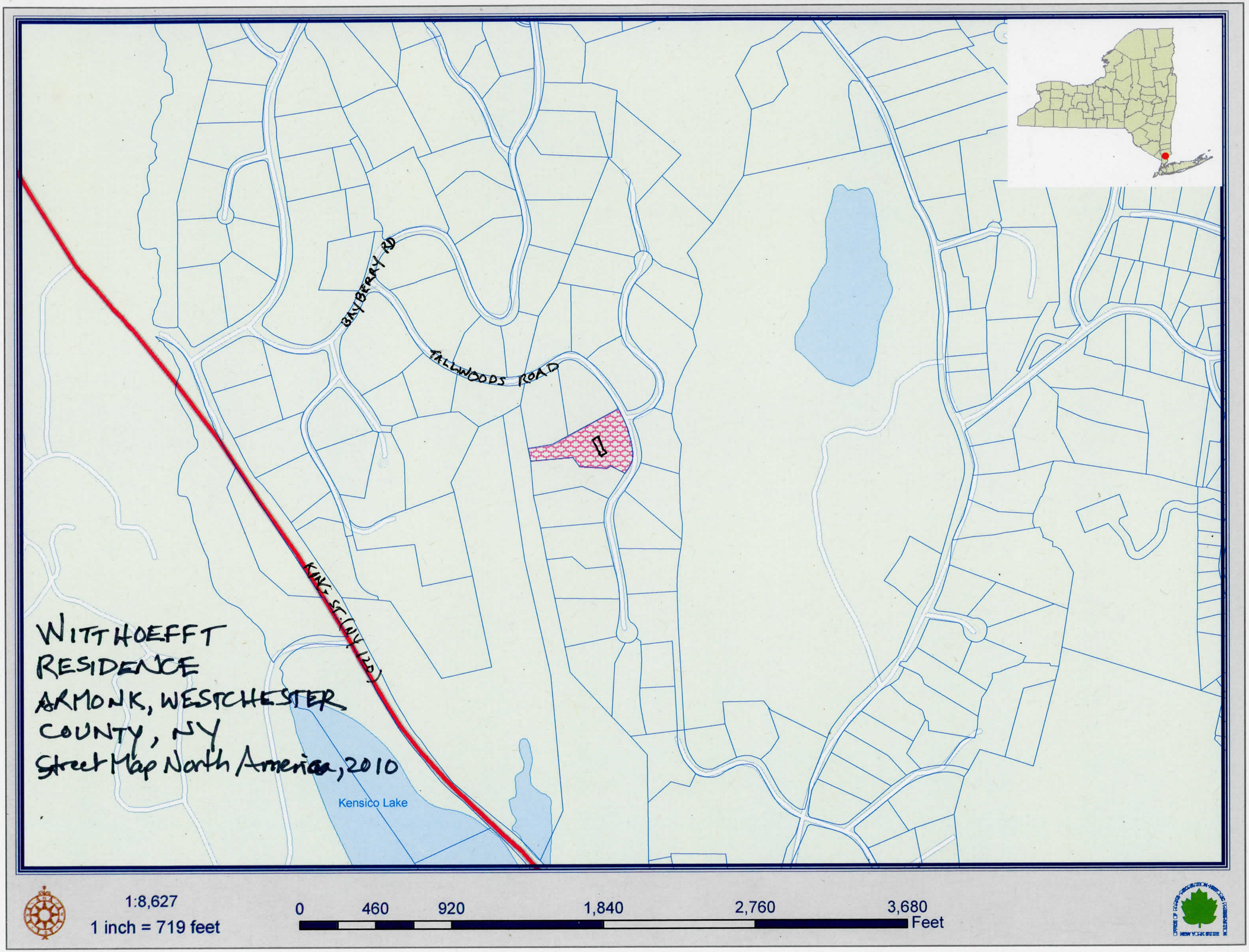
1. Exterior, east elevation, facing west (Mandolene)
2. Exterior, east elevation, facing west (Shaver)
3. Exterior, east elevation, facing northwest (Shaver)
4. Exterior, east elevation, facing west (Easton)
5. Exterior, east elevation, facing west (Shaver)
6. Exterior, detail of east elevation, facing south (Mandolene)
7. Exterior, east and north elevations, facing southwest (Mandolene)
8. Exterior, south and east elevations, facing northwest (Shaver)
9. Exterior, west and south elevations, facing east (Shaver)
10. Exterior, west elevation, facing east (Mandolene)
11. Exterior, west elevation, night view, facing northeast (Mandolene)
12. Exterior, west elevation, facing northeast (Shaver)
13. Exterior, west elevation, north end, facing northeast (Shaver)
14. Exterior, west elevation, south end, showing space by garage (Easton)
15. Exterior, south elevation, night view, facing north (Mandolene)
16. Interior, east wall in living room, facing southeast (Mandolene)
17. Interior, living room, facing southwest (Mandolene)
18. Interior, living room and dining room, facing northwest (Mandolene)
19. Interior, dining room, facing west (Mandolene)
20. Interior, kitchen, facing west (Mandolene)
21. Interior, kitchen, facing east (Mandolene)
22. Interior, bedroom hall, facing north (Shaver)
23. Interior, den (former bedroom), facing southeast (Mandolene)
24. Interior, master bedroom, facing northwest (Mandolene)



Original Floor Plan, c. 1960



Living Room, c. 1960



WITTHOEFFT
RESIDENCE
ARMONK, WESTCHESTER
COUNTY, NY
Street Map North America, 2010

BAYBERRY RD
TALLWOODS ROAD
KING ST. (NY 120)
Kensico Lake
1:8,627
1 inch = 719 feet
0
460
920
1,840
2,760
3,680
Feet

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Witthoefft ~~Residence~~ House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Westchester

DATE RECEIVED: 1/07/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/14/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/01/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/22/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000039

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT 2·22·11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Registe
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA__________________

REVIEWER__________________ DISCIPLINE__________________

TELEPHONE__________________ DATE__________________

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

Witthoefft Residence
Armonk, Westchester Co., NY

1 of 24

Witthoefft Residence
Armonk, Westchester Co., NY

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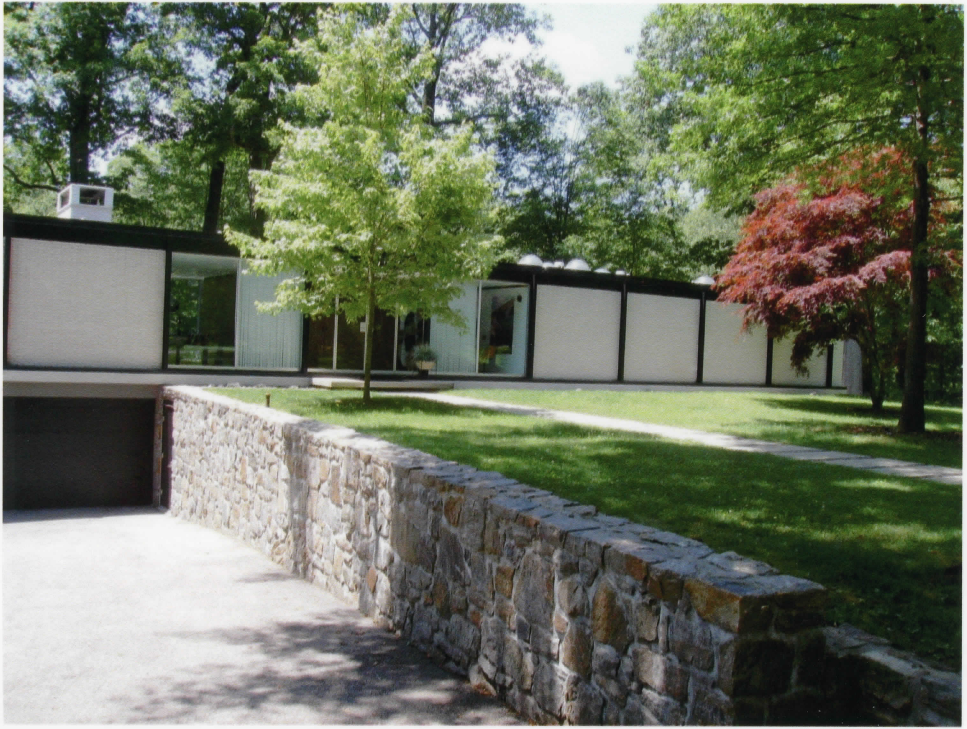
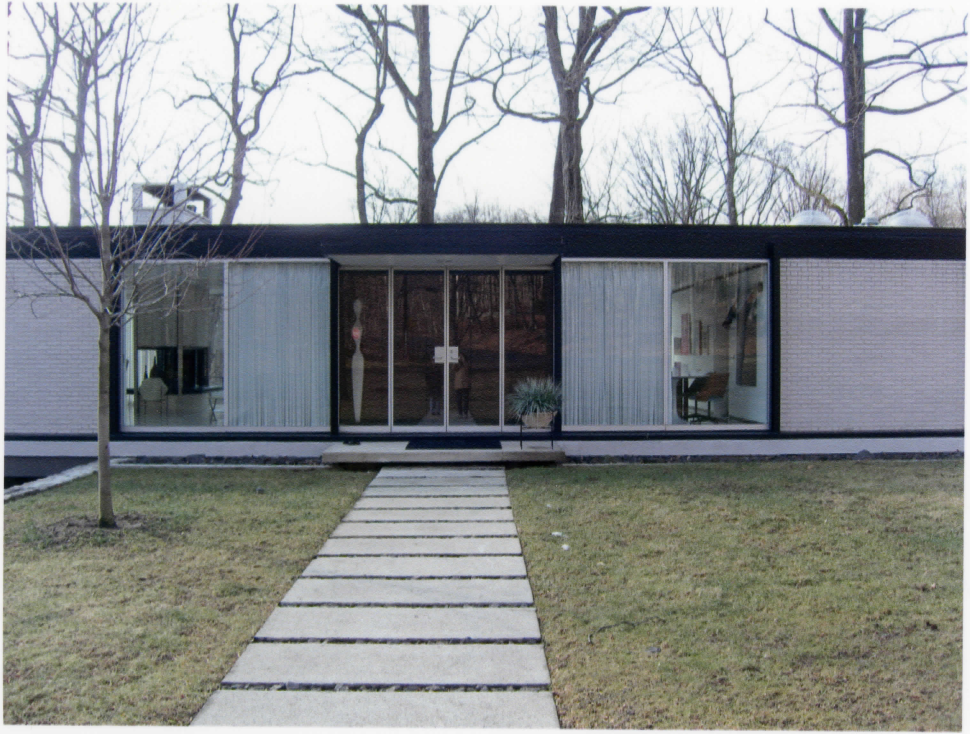


Witthoefft Residence
Armonk, Westchester Co., NY

3~~2~~ of 24



Witthoefft Residence
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Witthoefft Residence

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EPSON

Witthoefft Residence
Armonk, Westchester Co. NY
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Witthoefft Residence
Armonk, Westchester Co., NY

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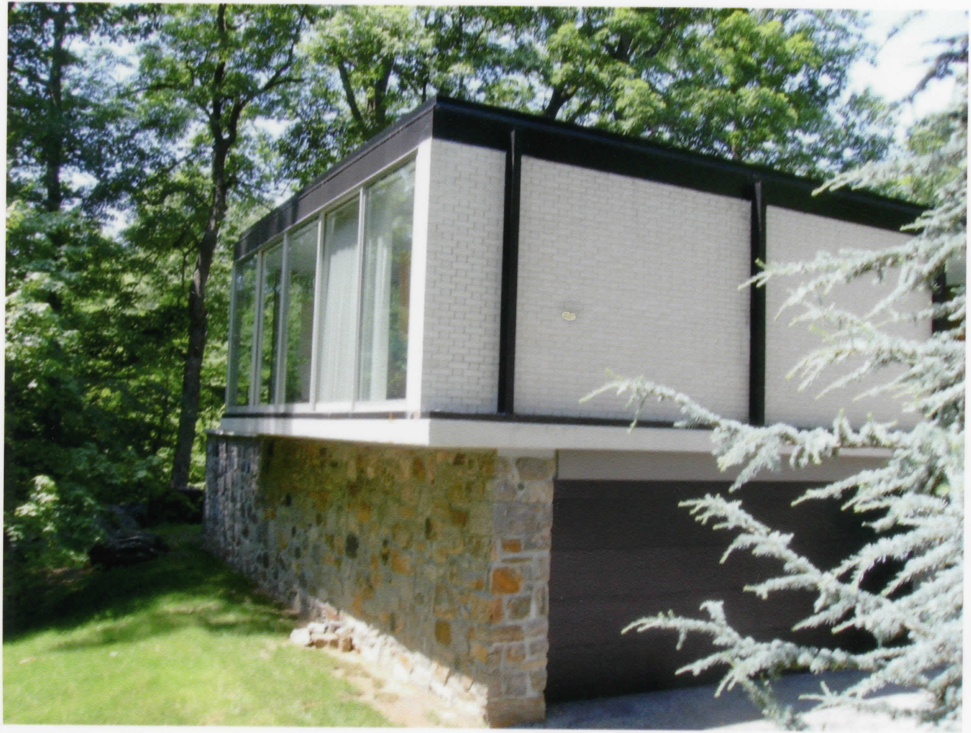
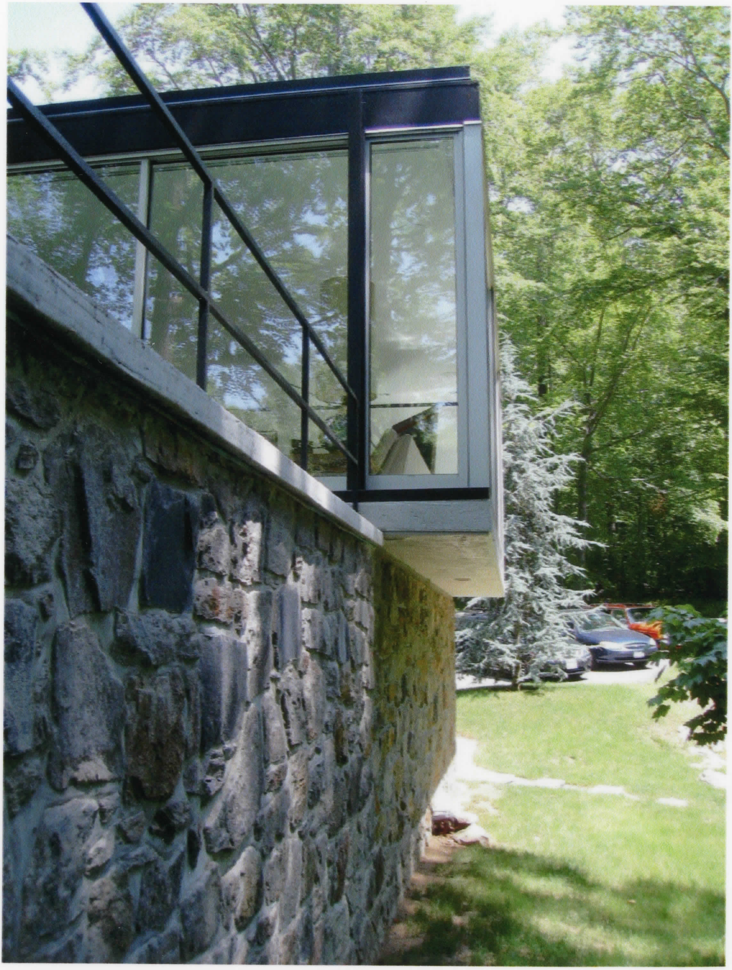


Witthoefft Residence
Armonk, Westchester Co., NY
8 ~~15~~ of 24



Witthoefft Residence
Armonk, Westchester Co., NY
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Witthoefft Residence
Armonk, Westchester Co., NY
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Witthoefft Residence
Armonk, Westchester Co.
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11

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Witthoefft Residence
Armonk, Westchester Co., NY

[illegible] [illegible] of 24
12

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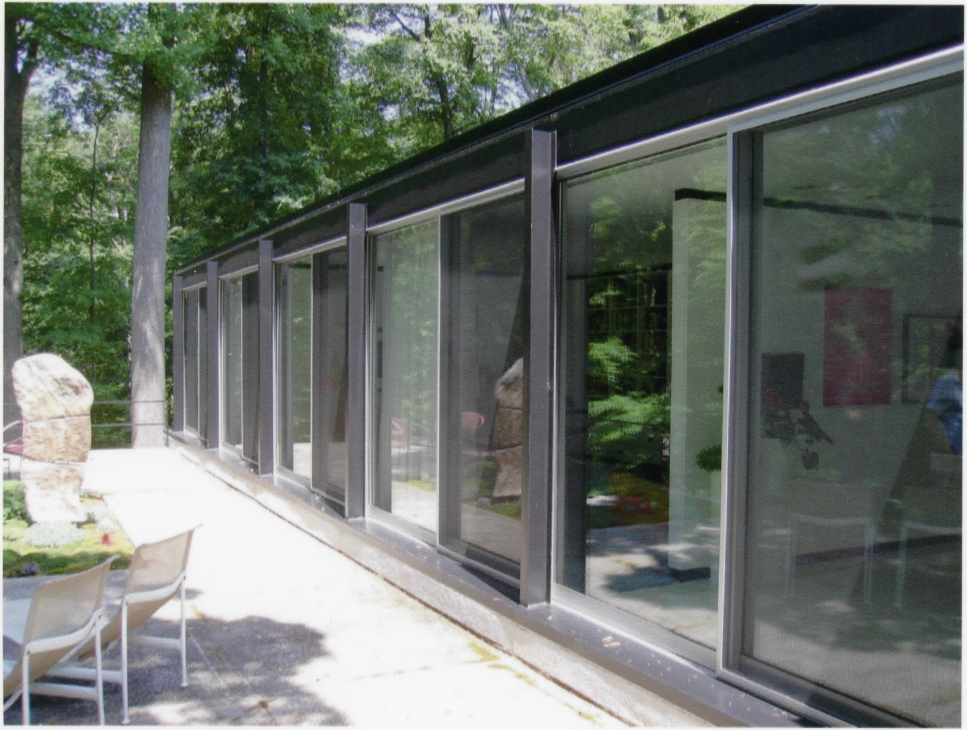

Witthoefft Residence
Armonk, Westchester Co., NY
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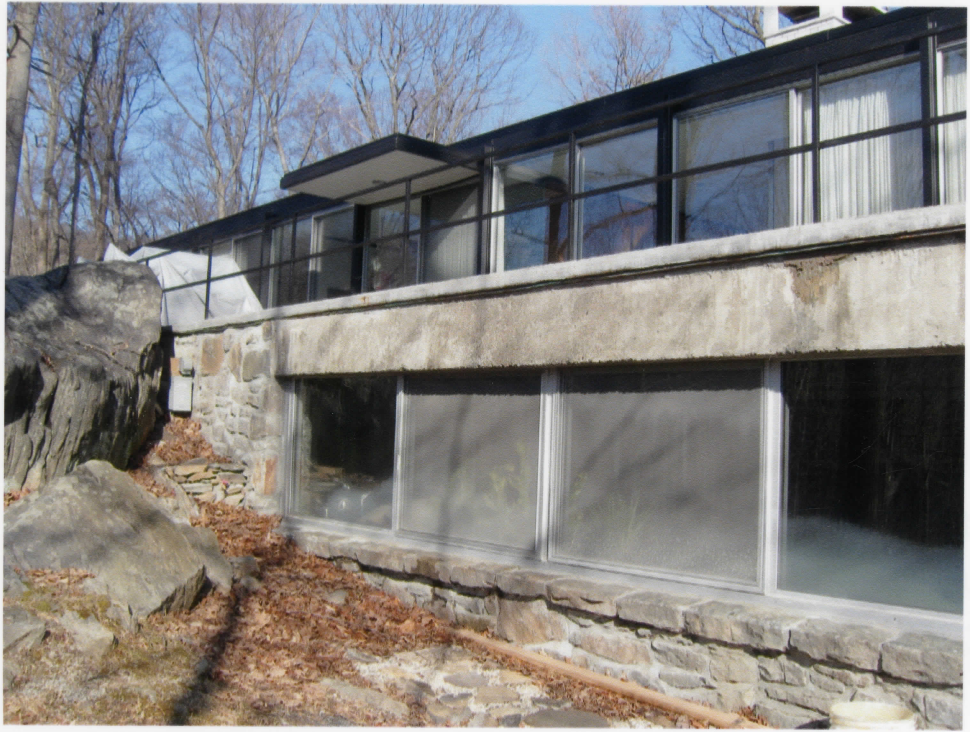
13



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Witthoefft Residence
Armonk, Westchester Co.
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Witthoefft Residence
Armonk, Westchester Co., NY
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Armonk, Westchester Co., NY

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Witthoefft Residence
Armonk, Westchester Co., NY
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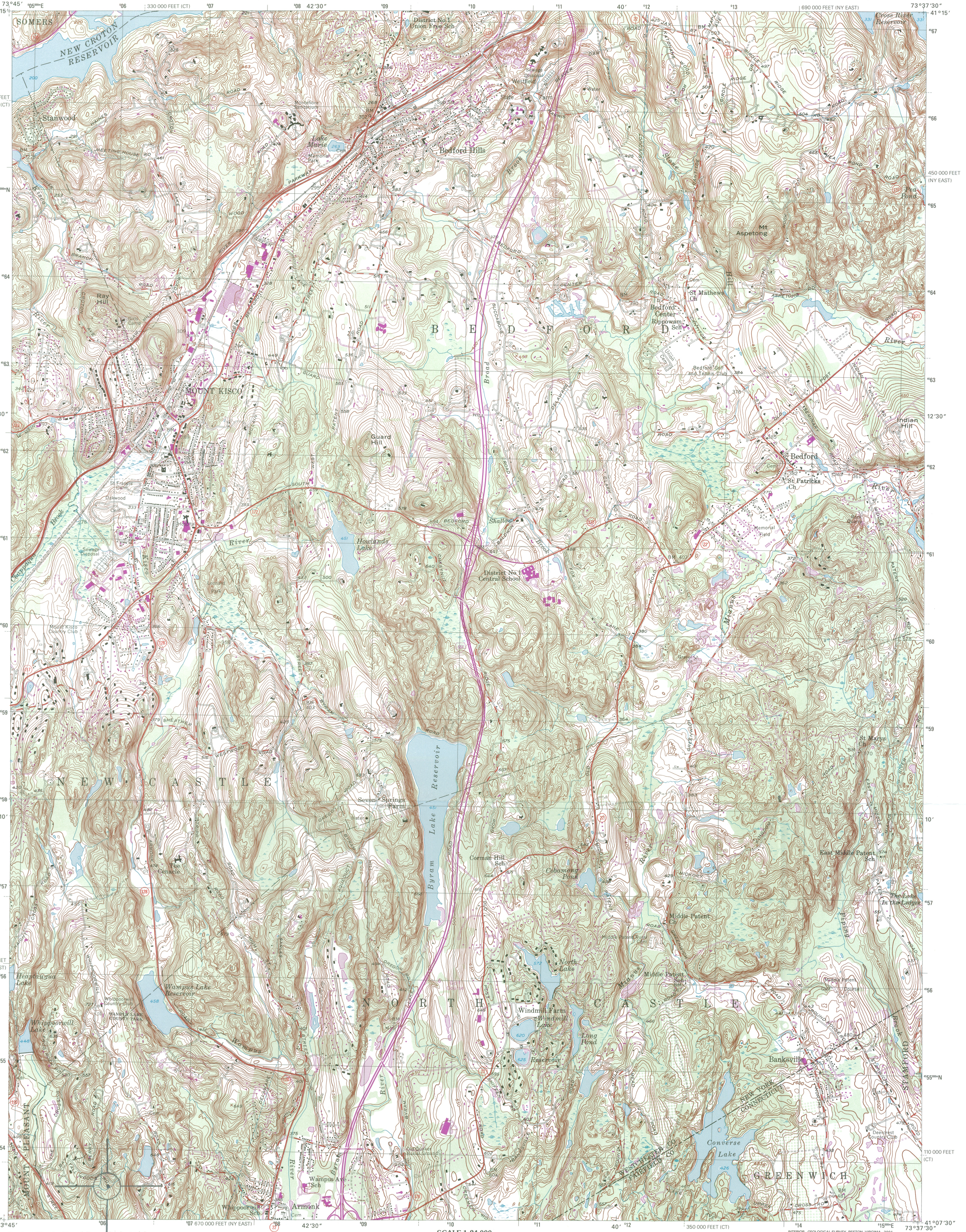
USGS
science for a changing world

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MOUNT KISCO QUADRANGLE
NEW YORK-CONNECTICUT
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)


73°45'
41°15'
330 000 FEET (CT)
42'30"
40'
690 000 FEET (NY EAST)
73°37'30"
150 000 FEET (CT)
450 000 FEET (NY EAST)
420 000 FEET (NY EAST)
110 000 FEET (CT)
12'30"
10'
41°07'30"
670 000 FEET (NY EAST)
350 000 FEET (CT)
SOMERS
NEW CROTON RESERVOIR
Stanwood
Bedford Hills
District No 1 Union Free Sch
Cross River Reservoir
Mt Aspetong
B E D F O R D
Bedford Center
St Mathews Ch
Rippowam Sch
Bedford Golf and Tennis Club
Ray Hill
MOUNT KISCO
Guard Hill
Indian Hill
Bedford
St Patricks Ch
Howlands Lake
District No 1 Central School
Mount Kisco Country Club
N E W C A S T L E
Seven Springs Farm
Byram Lake Reservoir
Corman Hill Sch
Cohamong Pond
Middle Patent Ch
East Middle Patent Sch
St Marys Ch
The Lake In the Ledges
Wampus Lake Reservoir
Whippoorwill Lake
Heapauqua Lake
N O R T H   C A S T L E
North Lake
Windmill Farm
Windmill Lake
Long Pond
Middle Patent Sch
Banksville
NEW YORK
CONNECTICUT
WESTCHESTER CO
FAIRFIELD CO
Converse Lake
G R E E N W I C H
Armonk
Wampus Ave Sch
Whippoorwill Sch
MOUNT PLEASANT
INTERIOR–GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA–2001

WITTHOEFFT
RESIDENCE
ARMONK, TOWN OF
NORTH CASTLE
WESTCHESTER
COUNTY, NY
MOUNT KISCO QUAD
ZONE 18
1:24,000
EASTING 606053
NORTHING 4553791

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

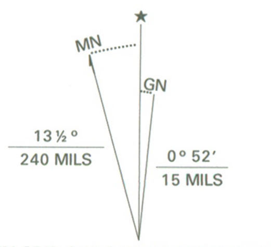
Topography compiled 1949. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1971 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1998; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1955. Boundaries, other than corporate), revised 2000

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27)
Projection: New York coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator)
10 000-foot ticks: New York coordinate system, east zone and Connecticut coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

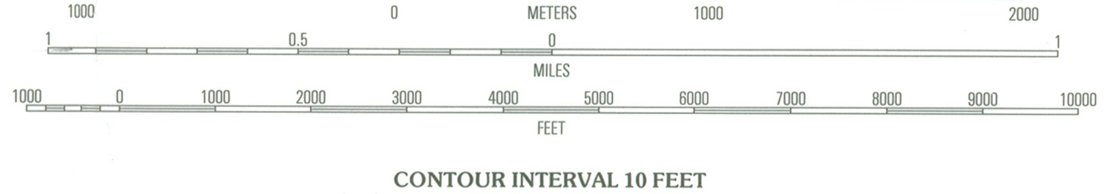
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours


MN
GN
13½°
240 MILS
0° 52'
15 MILS

UTM GRID AND 2001 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

20% TOTAL RECOVERED FIBER

SCALE 1:24 000


1
0.5
0
KILOMETERS
1
2
1000
0
METERS
1000
2000
1
0.5
0
1
MILES
1000
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
7000
8000
9000
10000
FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Mohegan Lake
2 Croton Falls
3 Peach Lake
4 Ossining
5 Pound Ridge
6 White Plains
7 Glenville
8 Stamford

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	▬	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	═
Secondary highway hard surface	▬	Unimproved road	┅

Interstate Route   U.S. Route   State Route

MOUNT KISCO, NY-CT
1998

NIMA 6266 II NW-SERIES V821

ISBN 0-607-94763-2

RECEIVED 2280

JAN 07 2011

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION, HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE

Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Andy Beers
Acting Commissioner

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau * Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643
www.nysparks.com

January 06, 2011

Ms. Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW
8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: Transmittal of National Register
Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to transmit five new National Register nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register as follows:

Evangeline Booth House, Hartsdale, Westchester Co., NY

Marmaduke Forster House, Pleasantville, Westchester Co., NY

Witthoefft Residence, Armonk, Westchester Co., NY

Telluride House, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., NY

Chapel and Cultural Center (C+CC), Troy, Rensselaer Co., NY

Thank you for your assistance in processing these proposals. Please feel free to call on me at 518-237-8643 ext. 3258 if any questions arise.

Sincerely,

Mark L. Peckham
National Register
Program Coordinator

enclosures

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Agency

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